Jac Neely

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1818. New Series, No. 44.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
IN Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing between THOMAS TACKABERRY & CO. was dissolved the 30th September last, with mutual consent.

THO'S. TACKABERRY,
R. ROBINSON,
J. GRIFFITH.

Pittsburgh, October 6.

N. B. The wholesale GROCERY business will be continued in the same house, by *THOMAS & ROBERT ROBINSON.*

Notice.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr. having been appointed AGENT at this place, for "The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company," the Stockholders are hereby required to pay the balance due on their respective subscriptions—and all persons indebted to the company for carriage, are requested to pay the same to the said Agent.

THOMAS HARPER, Secretary
and Agent at Philadelphia

Pittsburgh, October 6.

Rodolph Muller,

OF Zofingen, in Switzerland, who arrived at New-Orleans in January 1817, is informed that his parents and sister have lately arrived at Philadelphia, and that he may learn their abode by applying to Messrs.

BUCK & KRUMBAHR,
Philadelphia, or GLASER & CO. Pittsburgh.

October 6.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.

June 12, 1818.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize, for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM. & JOHN HILL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the middle of August last, a mouse coloured COW, of the Buffaloe breed, the point of both horns broken of; she is remarkably short legged. A reward of THREE Dollars will be given upon her delivery to the subscriber.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Philip Cline near Elizabeth town, a SORREL MARE, seven years old past last spring, about 15½ hands high, with a large star in her forehead, has a crack in her near hind foot, occasioned by being corked—she racks, trots, paces and canters. Whosoever will secure said Mare, and deliver her to me, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

JAS. JOHNSTON,
Inn-keeper, Pittsburgh.

October 6.

Valuable Property
IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.———tf

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA,
Sicily,
Teneriffe,
Lisbon, } Wines.
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Old Whiskey,
Country Gin,
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Loaf,
Lump,
New-Orleans, } Sugars.
Pepper, Alspice,
Ginger, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon,

Mustard, Starch,
Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Allum,
Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Sup. Royal, No. 4,
Royal, 5,
Cap, 2 & 3,
Post,
Large and small wrapping, } Paper.
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,
White Lead,

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. 3t

Water Proof Hats.

WILLIAM P. HAMER, of the city of Washington, makes Water proof HATS in a very superior manner. These hats are made of the same materials as others: the only difference consists in the stiffening, which renders them water proof. They are perfectly elastic; will resist water, though immersed in it 48 hours and maintain their true shape. They will wear 2 or 3 years without requiring the aid of the hatter. The terms of sale for wholesale orders, are cash for good acceptances, at reasonable dates.

Washington City, Aug. 28 1818.———6

Copartnership.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN inform their friends and the public, that they have associated with them Mr. ISAAC PEEBLES in the Commission Business, which will in future be transacted under the firm of *Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles,* who offer their services in the usual way.

All those indebted to Cromwell & Dobbin in and about Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect their accounts, notes, &c. lodged in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 1aw3m

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

N. W. Smith,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

Has commenced the above business, on the West side of Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

Where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

Estate of Josiah W. Skelton, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSIAH W. SKELTON, deceased, or to the late firm of J. P. & J. W. Skelton, are requested to make immediate payment, to John P. Skelton, and all those having claims against said estate or late firm, will present them properly attested to either of the subscribers.

ELIZA SKELTON, *Admrx.*
JOHN. P. SKELTON, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

For Sale,

THE *DRUG & MEDICINE STORE* of the late Josiah W. Skelton, druggist, deceased—together with all the Furniture and Fixtures, which will be sold on very accomodating terms to any person wishing to take the stock together.——Apply to

JOHN P. SKELTON, *Admr*

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes,
Chambrays,
Checks,
Shirtings.

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late DAVID DAVIS, HATTER, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same, will please present them without delay, properly attested to either of the subscribers.

FRANCES DAVIS, *Admrx.*
JOHN D. DAVIS, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818. tf

THE citizens of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, are respectfully informed that the subscriber intends having the HATTING BUSINESS carried on as usual, at the late residence of D. Davis, deceased, where all orders in that line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

FRANCES DAVIS, *Widow.*
Wood street, between Diamond alley & 5th st

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

BUFFALO ROBES.

Just received by the subscribers,

70 Bales Buffalo Robes,

which they will sell on liberal terms, wholesale and retail.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Now in the Press,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED BY

R. Patterson and Lambin, Pittsburgh, and M. Carey and Son, Philadelphia,

A TREATISE OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY ROBERT PATTERSON,

Late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of Pennsylvania.

THIS System was used for more than thirty years, in the instruction of the younger classes in the Mathematical Department of the University, and has now, at the solicitation of the publishers, been revised, enlarged and prepared for the press, by the author. It has been thought proper to divide it into two parts, to be bound or sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may require. The FIRST will comprehend all those parts of arithmetic that are usually taught, or necessary to be taught, in common elementary schools; Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, both simple and compound; Reduction, Single and Compound Proportion, Fractions Vulgar and Decimal, Simple Interest, Equation of payments, Barter, Loss and Gain, Practice, Tare and Trett, Fellowship, Alligation and Exchange.

The SECOND will contain the higher parts of arithmetic, such as, Extraction of Roots, Progressions, the doctrine and arithmetic of Logarithms, Compound Interest, Annuities, both at simple and compound interest, the doctrine of Probabilities or Chances, Position or Trial, and Error, &c. with the application of arithmetic, in considerable detail, to the solution of problems, in the most interesting parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Each case or problem, under the several general heads, has been carefully illustrated by explanatory examples, worked out at large; and these are followed by a sufficient number of appropriate examples for exercise—generally, of such a nature as will most frequently occur in *real practice*; and in which every thing that might *puzzle* rather than *improve* the student, has been sedulously avoided.

To save unnecessary trouble to the teacher, and afford satisfaction to the student, the answers of all the examples and questions for the practice of the student, amounting to several hundreds, with occasional elucidations when judged necessary will be inserted at the end of each part.

October 2. 1818.

☞ BOOK BORROWING.

THE person who borrowed the 'Lusiad" of Camoens and Homer's "Illiad," from one of the editors of this paper, will confer a favour by returning them, as peculiar circumstances have given them a value to him, much beyond their actual price: they were presents from a deceased friend.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5,1818.

Five Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John Means two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of September, TWO HORSES—one Black, about 9 years old past, shod all round, about 14½ hands high and a natural trotter. The other, a brown or mouse colour, 7 years old, shod all round, about 15 hands high and a natural trotter. If strayed, the above reward will be given upon their delivery to John Means, with all reasonable charges—if stolen, 20 Dollars will be given for the horses and thief.

RALSEMAN CONE.

October 2.

Notice.

I HEREBY warn all persons from trusting or dealing with my wife JANE on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and positively declare all bargains executed by her respecting my property as not valid. All persons are therefore requested to attend to this notice.

EDWARD M'CRAY.

Robinson Township,
Washington County, October 2.

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Granville Bank Notes.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Shaving Soap,

FOR SALE, FOR GRANVILLE BANK NOTES,

BY

R. BOWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.———4w

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIPSTUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. } HENRY BALDWIN, Esq.
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. } *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

One case of Holland Quills,

assorted—Some of superior quality.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

October 9, 1818.

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.
Royal Printing.
No. 4 Medium ditto,
Post Paper,
Tea Paper,
Cap Wrapping do.
Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,
HOLLOW GLASS,
Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms.

July 3.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job
PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

JAMES HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken the office, lately occupied by Dr. W. A. Simpson, in Fourth street, nearly opposite to Patterson and Lambdin's book-store.

Pittsburgh, June 23.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, surviving assignees of William Steele and Ephraim Pentland, Esqrs. give notice to all persons who, on the 11th day of August, 1817, were indebted to the firm of Pentland, Higins & Steele, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

DAVID PRIDE,
WILLIAM GORMLY, } *Assignees*

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1818.

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment o

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES,
Hatters Ditto,
Fullers Ditto,
WASH KETTLES
Brass Ditto,
Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.———Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. F3m

To Emigrants.

WANTED several FARMERS of industrious and sober habits, to go and settle upon land in the state of Indiana, upon an improving Lease, for a term of years. The land has been selected by a competent person, is of a good quality, in an improving part of the country, and lays about sixty miles from Cincinnati. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, in Wood street, near the corner of Second street.

R. J. DUNN.

Pittsburgh, Sept, 18th 1818.—1aw1t.

N. B Provisions, Matresses,

Blankets &c. furnished for Travellers.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds. Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property

in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

and continue to pay the highest price for al kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

or sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

Chair and Cabinet

WAREHOUSE

ourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shal warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles

Referrences to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin—Richrad Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.———1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a most VALUABLE PROPERTY in the vicinity of Noblesburgh, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 250 acres of Land. The above property possesses as many conveniencies as are desirable on a farm. There are 120 acres of cleared land, 15 acres in meadow, with good Barn and Sheds and fine Stables, comfortable farm Houses, sufficient for two families, with two paled Gardens adjoining. There are few places possessing finer springs. There is besides an excellent stone Still House, with a fountain Pump, and all the apparatus for distilling, now in complete operation. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

August 21, 1818.

N. B. The above property is in the immediate vicinity of several fine Mills, and of different places of Worship.

ALSO,

A LOT in Noblestown, containing 7 acres, on which is erected a small house.

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1818.

The election contest is now over; the free investigation of character which is thought necessary and correct, in a republican country, on these occasions, will cease, not to be resumed until the legal period for making a new selection of candidates shall arrive; at that time, if heaven shall so long favour us with life and health, we shall again bear what we conceive to be the proper part on the political arena.

Characters who are set up for public office, like new books, must undergo the test of scrutiny and criticism, and it is right that not only the qualities of their mind should be canvassed, but that the soundness of their morality should be enquired into. The cry about the unfairness and injustice of touching private character is all nonsense; the qualities of the heart are as much a matter of public concern as those of the head. An immoral individual in high office, may do more, much more positive injury to the interests of society than an absolute fool, and if he trembles at being traced either into the social or domestic circle, he is not fit to represent the interests of a virtuous people. We by no means, however, insinuate that the peculiarities or eccentricities of character are to be made the fit objects either of censure or ridicule; these are to be held sacred from attack. But that conduct which in any manner violates any of the moral or religious relations in life is fair food for the satyrist and ought to be dragged before the public eye, more particularly when the agent is a candidate for public suffrage. We object entirely to any squeamish delicacy on this subject; the fact is we find considerable difficulty, if not an entire impossibility, in discriminating between a man in his public and private capacity. We cannot by any exertion of the mind believe that that man will make a proper guardian of the legitimate interests of society, who sneeringly intimates that it is of very little consequence whether we believe "in the existence of one, or of twenty gods."

We conceive that the people have many more claims upon their representatives both in congress and in the assembly, than is the fashion in Pennsylvania to comply with. One of these we think of the highest importance and such as the people ought to demand firmly. We allude to the propriety of every member addressing a letter to his constituents, at the close of every session. From the want of this, in our districts particularly, the great mass of the people remain in entire ignorance of the proceedings of government, and what is more to be deplored, of the behaviour of their representative.—This throws them into the power of demagogues, who immediately previous to an election distort the acts and conduct of the member to suit their own purposes; having no check to render detection probable, the people are gulled with the most imprudent constructions, and an honest and intelligent representative is made to act the part of a knave and a fool. Newspapers cannot correct this evil, for besides the impossibility of giving these sources of information a speedy and general circulation through the country, the citizens are too apt to view them as mere party vehicles of unmerited slander, or of undeserved praise. The plan we propose would entirely remedy the evil, and the honest yeomanry of the country would thereby have an opportunity of making up their own minds, and of seeing the whole ground, without the intervention of lying demagogues or deception partizans. "A letter to constituents" should contain a plain, lucid history of all the proceedings in congress which in any shape could affect the district to which it is addressed. The vote of the representative on all important occasions should be stated, and a condensed sketch of his arguments and views given where the acts have relation to foreign countries, or to antecedent laws, a slight explanation or history ought to be presented so as to enable the most common mind to comprehend in some manner the subject and to form an opinion. This should be presented to every voter in the district. By this means a correct knowledge of the representative would be gained, and newspaper scribblers would be saved the trouble of telling the world the objects and conduct of a man, without even having examined either. This measure would also bring the member and his constituents more intimately acquainted, and there would be no necessity in this case for the intervention of an officious "expounder of the law" to explain their real interests to the people.

Besides the utility of this measure as regards the relation between the representative and the people, it would be attended with many other advantages to a republican people. It would give them an idea of the great concerns of government, which in so large and extensive a country as ours, cannot be acquired in any other manner: in the ancient republics on account of the small extent of their territory a personal knowledge of affairs could be gained; but with us for want of these facilities we are thrown into the power of caucus and delegations. There is nothing more preposterous than the idea of a republic peopled with citizens without information; the privilege of voting is a sacred one, and ought never to be exercised from mere, prejudice, or caprice, and if a citizen does not possess the proper information on the subject he is about to be engaged in, it would be more moral for him to deny himself this right. "As a letter to constituents" would rectify this evil, it should be kept on the same shelf with the sacred book, and next to it should command the attention of every honest citizen.

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EXPEDITION TO THE YELLOW STONE.

On Sunday the 30th inst. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at *Belle-Fontaine* to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the *Yellow-Stone.* The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Col. Talbot Chambers. The captains, Martin, Magee, and Riley: the lieutenants, Shade, Clark, Kavenaugh, Fields and Francis Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the *Kansas*; and continuing its voyage in the Spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The *Yellow Stone* enters the Missouri in latitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of *Quebec*. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have within itself some resources against the failures of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake *Assiniboin*, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains, plants and vegetables which flourish at *Quebec* or *Montreal*, may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atalantic coast.

Our fellow citizen *Manuel Lisa*, so well known for his enterprize, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emisaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an æra in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of that fatal British influence which has for so many years armed the Indian nations against our western frontiers. It carries the arms and power of the United States to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's Bay companies, and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the Rocky Mountains in search of its rich furs; a commerce yielding a million *per annum* will descend the Missouri; and the Indians finding their wants supplied by the American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the *Yellow Stone river* will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone or *Roche-Jaune*, as it was called by the French.—One of its branches, the *Big Horn*, issues from a lake near the peakes of the *Rio del Norte* on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The *Yellow Stone* itself issues from a lake in the Rocky Mountains. It was descended by *Captain Clark* on his return from the Pacific ocean. He found it deep, rapid, and navigable from the place where he struck it to its mouth, a distance of 850 miles. Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 5 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffaloe, and other game which ranged upon it.—This abundance of game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact the traders speak of the face of the country upon the *Yellow stone*, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.

St. Louis Inquirer.

***

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

A strong blow-up of the violaters of the neutral laws of the United States, has recently been made in Baltimore; among which, with shame it is spoken, some 're-spectable merchants,' and men high in office, are implicated. One of these no less than a Sheriff, on being particularly exposed, has threatened under his proper signature, to "*to let the cat, claws and all, out of the bag.*" In the mean time, the Portuguese Consul-General, under the Ægis of our laws, pounced on a number of these plunderers, and held them to bail in half a million of dollars, to answer the demand of Justice. One of the disgraceful facts connected with this iniquity, is, that 16 privateers sailing under the flag of one *Artigas*, have been fitted out at Baltimore, and the other American ports. The *quidnunc* may now account for the numerous and violent publications in favour of Artigas, and *Censor*-ing the friendly government of Brazils, in the Baltimore papers.

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A Pennsylvania Farmer states, that "the water in which Potatoes are boiled, sprinkled over grain or plants, completely destroys all insects, in every stage of existence, from the egg to the fly."

***

Curious amusement of the Algerines.

The natives frequently amuse themselves by a curious kind of warfare, which is created by shutting up a scorpion and a rat together in a close cage, when a terrible contest ensues. This has been seen to continue sometimes for above an hour: it generally ends by the death of the scorpion; but in a little time after the rat begins to swell, and in violent convulsions, soon shares the fate of his vanquished enemy. It is also a favourite diversion with the Moors, to surround one of these reptiles with a circle of straw, to which fire is applied—after making several attempts to pass the flames, it turns on itself, and thus becomes its own executioner.*

* This very singular fact is finely appluded to by Lord Byron, in the Giaour.

***

Extraordinary circumstance.—In a German Journal, called the *Miscellanies from the newest Productions of foreign Literature*, we find the following remarkable, but not improbable account:—A merchant not only heard the name of Buonaparte in the deserts of Tartary but also saw a biography of him in the Arabic tongue, which contained a great many falsehoods and exaggerations, and, ended with his marriage in the year 1810. This biography was printed in Paris, and thence it was sent to Aleppo, to be circulated in the east. It may be presumed, that this was not done merely to spread the glory of the hero, but most probably to prepare the way for some great undertaking.

Europ. Mag.

***

In Sanda, one of the Orkney Islands, the sand has been lately blown away to the depth of nearly 20 feet, and has discovered the remains of buildings of vast antiquity, enclosed by stone walls nearly half a mile in extent, some of the houses are very large, and roofed with stones of a prodigious size. There are several circular tumuli, each containing three graves none of which are more than 4 feet 6 inches long. There is not the slightest tradition that can throw any light on these very interesting and curious remains which has yet been very slightly investigated.

***

Variation of the Compass.—A captain Bain, of the British navy, has lately published an essay on the several variations of the compass and their causes. One variation which has hitherto escaped navigators is noticed by captain Bain, and which is caused by the attraction of the vessel on board of which the compass is placed. This variation appears to be very important, as a vessel in venturing by the opposite course will arrive at a very different point from which she set out; even in a short distance of ten miles—This variation differs according to the size of the vessel and her cargo; but at least always amounts to several degrees.—*Pol. Reg.*

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LA FAYETTE.

Translated from "La Minerve Francaise," for the National Intelligencer.

"M. DE LA FAYETTE," (says Madame De Stael, in her posthumous work, recently published in France, vol. ii. page 609) "having from his youth fought for the American cause, had early imbibed the principles which form the basis of the government of the United States.—Youth, wealth, nobility, and the love of his countrymen, could not prevent, at the early age of nineteen, from parting with all these advantages, and devoting beyond the seas, his arm to that liberty the love of which had influenced his whole life. Had he been a native of the United States, he would have acted like Washington. The same impartiality, the same enthusiasm, the same firmness of opinion distinguished these two friends of humanity. If, like Gen. La Fayette, Gen. Washington had been commander in chief of the national guard of Paris, perhaps his exertions would not have been crowned with complete success.—No pride of class or rank ever entered the brain of M. de la Fayette. Power, so effectual in France, generally had no influence over him; his actions were never modified by a desire of pleasing in circles, and, with the most liberal indifference, his fortune has been sacrificed to his opinions. In the prisons at Olmutz, and at the pinnacle of public favor, he has shewn an unshaken attachment to the same principles. His thoughts are direct, and so are his actions. Whoever has observed him may presume what will be his conduct on all occasions. Hatred, of which he is the object, has never altered his temper, and the mildness of his soul is perfect; neither has any thing changed his opinions; and his confidence in the final triumph of liberty is like that of the pious man in eternal life."

***

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—About a fortnight ago, a common hen, belonging to a person of the name of Freeland M'Conchie, residing in Milnburn of Kirkcutbright, was observed to labour under some acute pain, which led its owner to suspect that it had been struck with a stone.——From motives of humanity, therefore, he was induced to kill the hen—when, upon examining its intestines, a male animal, of the canine species, fully formed, and in life, was discovered in the *egg-bed*, to which it was attached by a navel-string of a very strong texture. However, after being removed from the egg-bed, it soon died. This animal is still in possession of the above person; and has been preserved by Doctor Chrystie, of the Galloway Militia, and Mr. Robert Sharpe, Surgeon, Kirkcudbright. It has also been seen and minutely inspected by several of the most respectable individuals in that place and neighbourhood, who have been all struck with the appearance of so remarkable and wonderful a phenomenon; although no one has been able to form a probable conjecture as to the cause of an occurrence so extremely anomolous, and contrary to the settled and general laws of nature. But such is the fact; and it will remain a task for the naturalist and physician to unravel so profound a mystery.

Dumfries Courier.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, | WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO, | BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually, attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,
Mouse-hole anvils,
German scythes,
Straw knives,
Bright and black vices,
Whetstones,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,
American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Spinning wheel irons,
Ketland gun locks,
Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Handsaws,
Frying pans,
Patent tea-kettles,
Bed screws,
Wood screws,
Bench vices,
Knives,
Butt hinges,
Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes.

Chocolate,
Muscatel raisins,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Mustard,
Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,
Shot,
Cut nails of all sizes,
Still cocks,
Mounting,
Copper rivits.

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,
Copperas,
Writing paper,
Bonnet & Fullers boards,

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

or storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y. on the night of the 26th September, 1818, a BAY HORSE, five years old—a good size—a natural trotter, with a small star in his forehead, and a small white spot on the side of his head, has a sore on his back at the hind part of the saddle. Whoever will return the horse to the subscriber shall receive Ten Dollars, and Twenty Dollars for the thief if delivered at the jail at Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y. and all necessary charges paid.

JOS. WILSON.

October 13, 1818.

Freight Wanted.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, by Steam Boat *JAMES ROSS.* to leave Pittsburgh by the first rise of water. Apply to J. Whiting agent.

Oct. 16, 1818.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awt

Washington and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Company for making a Turnpike Road from the borough of Washington to Pittsburgh, are required to pay to the treasurer two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock by them respectively held, on or before the second day of November next, and the Commissioners who took in subscriptions for said stock, are required to pay immediately to the treasurer, the money advanced at the time of subscription.

GEORGE BAIRD.

September 23, 1818.

For Sale or Barter,

THE ONE HALF OF

PEW Number 44,

IN the Second Presbyterian Meeting Hou The good old leader, who has laboured wi and for us many years, and who was popula enough to preach in an old carpenter shop, un till he had strengthened the congregation suf cient to enable it to build a regular meeting house, which is now finished—who has born the heat and burthen of the day, has not be sidered worthy to reap the benefit of his and for want of popularity has been disch and a man more in favor has appeared in stead. It is now thought a good time to tra the right of said property to one of the sup ters of this favorite, as the owner never wa preaching to hear popularity explained, rather the truths of the Gospel.

Any person wishing to purchase will appl the Gazette office.

October 9, 1818.

NEW SERIES.

Tales of my Landlord, AND Mrs. OPIE'S NEW TALES.

Just received by

R. PATTERSON & LAMBD

October 9, 1818.

Doctor Scherdler,

Lately from the city of Strasburgh, Germ

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, he is in possession of a cure for

Lues Veneria,

possessing many advantages over the applica of mercury, and attended with none of its nicious consequences. It has been successful ly practised in Europe for many years, and has in a great measure superceded the old method cure. It is attended with no salivation, has no fect on the teeth, gums or face. The patient at liberty to eat and drink as usual—is not affec ted by bad weather; in short by this treatme he experiences no inconvenience in his situati or alteration in appearance. The medicine con sists of small powders, contained in a box ab the size of a dollar, so as to be convenient ried in the pocket, and is used by rubbing powder on the tongue—particular directions using the medicine will accompany each The time of cure will depend upon the ding of the disease and the constitution patient; but it will be found more expedi than the treatment by mercury, and ent safe—performed without interruption of ness, and with perfect secrecy. Doctor S. rants a radical cure.

The medicine can be had by application following gentlemen, viz: at Pittsburgh, F. Brunot, at Greensburgh, to Mr. H. Druggist, at Baltimore, to Doc. J. Read at Carlisle to Doctors J. Scherdler and P

G. CHR. SCHERDL

October 9, 1818.

Proposals

WILL be received, for building a CHUR at the Round-hill, in the forks of untill the 14th of November next.—A which may be seen by calling on either subscribers, at their residence.

DAVID AL
JAMES PRIC
JAMES POWER

October 9, 1818.

The unexpired Time

Of an indented German SERVANT GI

FOR SALE.

THE time of a German Servant Girl, who be well recommended, and will only be for want of employ. She has 3 years months to serve. For particulars apply to

JOHN L. GLAS

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, Oct. 16.

Splendid Present.

A CHANDELIER of elegant workmanship has lately been presented to the first Presbyterian Church of this place, by Gen. JAMES O'HARA. This beautiful ornament, which was imported at great expence and trouble, reflects as much credit on the taste as on the munificence of the generous donor, and adds one more instance to the long list of liberal acts performed, during a most useful life, by this worthy citizen.

ELECTION.

We have not yet heard from all the election districts in this county—but the presumption is that Mr. Baldwin's majority will be nearly six hundred—we believe he is elected. This county and Butler form a district for electing four members to the state legislature; not having heard from Butler county, we cannot say who are elected. We give the returns of the election for congress in the city of Pittsburgh.

Congress.	*Wards.* EAST.	WEST.
Henry Baldwin,	320	396
Samuel Douglass,	108	150
Majority for Baldwin,	458.	

Robert Magee, is certainly elected county commissioner, and Robert S. Lecky, coroner.

Silas Engles is elected auditor, without opposition.

* * *

The following passage from "Southey's history of Brasil" a work of great merit, lately published, calls to mind forcibly, one of the most romantic adventures of "Sinbad the Sailor." One of the wildest creations of eastern fancy, is here realized in sober history. As this work has not yet reached this country, the extract we make below may also serve to exhibit a specimen of the narrative prose, of its accomplished author, whose genius ranks second to none in Europe. The anecdote occurs in giving an account of the toils and dangers to which the first preachers of the Jesuits were exposed, in their early missions among the natives of South America.

"In one of these excursions, Ortega was caught by a sudden flood between two rivers; both overflowed, and presently the whole plain had the appearance of one boundless lake. The missionary, and the party of Neophytes who accompanied him, were used to inconveniences of this kind, and thought to escape, as herotofore, with marching mid-deep in water; but the flood continued to rise, and compelled them to take to the trees for safety. The storm increased, the rain continued, and the inundation augmented; and, among the beasts and reptiles whom the waters had surprised, one of the huge American serpents approached the tree upon which Ortega and his catechist had taken refuge, and, coiling round one of the branches, began to ascend, while they fully expected to be devoured, having neither means of escape nor of defence: the branch by which he sought to lift himself broke under his weight, and the monster swam off. But though they were thus delivered from this danger, their situation was truly dreadful: two days passed, and, in the middle of the second night, one of the Indians came swimming towards the tree by the lightning's light, and called to Ortega, telling him that six of his companions were at the point of death; they who had not yet been baptised entreated him to baptise them; and those who had received that sacrament, requested absolution ere they died. The Jesuit fastened his catechist to the bough by which he held, then let himself down into the water, and swam to perform these offices; he had scarcely completed them before five of these poor people dropped and sunk; and, when he got back to his own tree, the water has reached the neck of his catechist, whom he had now to untie, and help him to gain a higher branch.—The flood, however, now began to abate. Ortega, in swimming among the thorny boughs, received a wound in his leg, which was never thoroughly healed during the two and twenty years that he survived this dreadful adventure." pp. 255, 256.

* * *

BOSTON, October 3.

A Kingston [Jam.] letter of Sept. 7, says—"Men of talents, virtue and valor, are flocking to the standard of liberty in St. Catalina and Providence; and that every thing was to be hoped, from this, as yet, well conducted and glorious expedition." The same letter adds, "that every degree of encouragement and protection would be given to those who should visit the country either for speculation or a thirst for military glory, under the guarantee and support of the triumphant and respected republics of Buenos Ayres and Chili."

* * *

[From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.]

We learn nothing important from the Spanish Maine, by the Active. Captain Barry reports that exertions were making to strengthen the royal forces at Porto Cavello, and most of the country people who came into the town, with the mules, were impressed for the service. There were numerous Patriot privateers off the port.

* * *

From the Newbury Port Herald.

Stephen Burroughs.—A traveller who has passed up from the District of Maine through parts of Lower Canada, thus writes—"During my residence in Three Rivers I became acquainted with STEPHEN BURROUGHS, he is the baron Trenck of the new world. Independent, oppression has never broken his spirits; hospitable, adversity has never disgusted him with the world—generous to his friends—misfortune has only tended to create a fortitude, which enables him to support life with cheerfulness and content. He informed me that Sir Charles Phillips of London was about publishing a new volume of his works—comprising struggles with the judiciary of his province, and a detail of the injuries and indignities he received from that despotic member of government. The memoirs are before the world---all I have to remark, is that he and his duughters are members of the Catholic Church. The recollection of his former vicious course of life is buried in oblivion. He was superintending a school, and lived respected by many valuable friends. His eldest daughter has entered the Nunnery, probably for life."

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

In this morning's Gazette will be found an Address of CHARLES W. HARE, Esq. to the citizens of this congressional district, which has already appeared in several of the city papers.—Whatever may be thought of the expediency of making the appeal at *the present moment*, there can hardly be two opinions as to the ability and conclusiveness of the arguments against the present mode of designating candidates for the various elective offices, and we sincerely hope that the objections which Mr. Hare has presented in so lucid a point of view may induce the People of all parties to abandon the present practice of forming their tickets, and to devise one less objectionable and inquisitorial.

* * *

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 29.

A young man of genteel appearance, dressed in a blue coat, white vest, and white pantaloons, presented to the cashier of the bank at Jersey city, a check drawn by himself on the bank at Elizabethtown, for ninety hundred dollars, endorsed, on the back by the cashier of the bank at Elizabethtown, "Good for the within amount—J. Dayton." The check being for so large a sum, the cashier of the Jersey City Bank hesitated about paying it—upon which the young man, with an appearance of great indifference said it was a matter of no moment whether it was paid or not, and taking back the check, observed he could get it done in New York. Yesterday foreneon he made the attempt upon the City Bank, but luckily for that bank, a vague suspicion prevented them from accepting it; and strange as it may seem, no effort was made to detain the fellow.

On investigating this piece of knavery it turns out that the rogue deposited in the first place in the Bank of Elizabethtown 90 dollars, and then drew a check for the sum, and got the cashier to certify on the back, "Good for the within sum." In drawing the check, he had taken care to write the word ninety so as to leave a sufficient space between that and dollars to add the word hundred, after he had got his check certified to be good; thus changing it from ninety dollars to ninety hundred dollars. At the foot of the check where the figures are placed at the left hand, showing the amount drawn for the $90, by adding 00, is changed to $9000.

This same fellow lodged at Vonnerbilt's Staten Island, one night last week, and after the family had retired, rose, broke open a trunk belonging to Mrs. Vanderbilt, and robbed it of between fifty and sixty dollars in specie—He then hired a blackman to take him in a skiff over to Bergen point, and made his escape.—Police officers would do well to keep a sharp look out.

* * *

[From the Middlebury Vt. Standard.]

A few days since, a gentleman travelling from Plattsburg to Middlebury, Vt. put up at the tavern of D. Delance, Esq. in Essex, N. Y. and in the night, a person entered his room, took down his coat (which hung at the head of his bed) and after taking from his pocket book about 25 dollars in bills, was discovered; he retreated to his room; made his escape through the window, took a boat from the shore, and crossed the Lake. The people in the house soon rallied, pursued and took him, with the borrowed coat on. But on making search, the money could not be found. It was suspected he had swallowed it and it was thought proper to make internal search; accordingly an emetic was administered; but no cash appeared—a second was given him with the like effect: but the third brought to view several pieces of a $20 bill. He was committed for trial.

* * *

Extract of a letter, dated Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, 1818.

"The Episcopal Congregation has increased very much since I came here.—About three months since, a young Minister, (Mr. Johnson) from Connecticut, was called here: the people are pleased with him, and I expect they will build a Church next fall, in which he will officiate. He has gone on to the eastward to procure donations towards this church. The subscriptions here are very flattering—one person subscribed $1500, one $1200, another $750, and one 600. I think we can raise 15,000 dollars in this country: this, with what is expected from the east, will enable us to build a handsome edifice."

* * *

Letters from Pensacola state, that the utmost harmony existed among every class of citizens at that place; that so far from murmuring, the Spaniards who remained, found no fault whatever with the authorities established by General Jackson, and that not an instance had occurred in which a deviation had taken place from the true intent and meaning of the articles of capitulation entered into and ratified between Gen. Jackson and Don Masot, the late governor of that place.

* * *

In some parts of Germany, an old law has been revived, which to persons killed in a duel, denies the right of burial, and gives the body for dissection. A similar law in this country might be the means of lessening the number of fashionable murders.

* * *

A steam-boat race has taken place in the Chesapeake, between the boats Virginia and Richmond. The latter was victorious. It is said they ran about 15 miles in one hour and ten minutes.

* * *

Two Insurance Houses in Savannah have lost 20,000 dols. by the piratical seizure of 72 slaves out of a vessel from the Chesepeake; the banditti it is, however, since said, has been caught and taken into Havana. A piratical cruiser, commanded by Lamerism, and an open boat, with the noted Peter Lafitte, on board have been captured and sent to Havana. It is also ascertained, that there is a desperate band of pirates at Galveztown, who exist entirely by plunder and smuggling, and seem to escape by their watchfulness and dexterity, all our cruisers on the southern station.

* * *

The Dublin Evening Post of Aug. 15, states, that a farmer named John M'Dermott, and two Englishmen, had been arrested for manufacturing tea. They carried on their trade pretty extensively in the Bilmardine mountain, in the county of Dublin. The tea was manufactured from the following materials:—

Black and Deadly Night Shade—(Poison.)

Ivy Leaves—(Poison when taken in large quantities.)

Boughlan Buy—(ditto. ditto.)

Robin-run-the-hedge—(one of the most severe purgatives among our indigenous plants.)

Mountain Sage—(rather conducive to health.)

Two descriptions of Alder Leaves—(very bad.)

Potatoe Leaves, when in season—(ditto.)

These were curled by a Vitriolic preparation, and coloured for Green Tea with Verdigris—the Black Tea with Copperas!!!

A large quantity of the tea was seized on the spot.

COLTER'S ESCAPE

FROM THE BLACK FEET INDIANS.

[*From Brabury's Travels in America.*]

This man came to St. Louis in May 1810 in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of 3000 miles, which he traversed in 30 days; I saw him on his arrival, and received from him an account of his adventures after he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party; one of these, from its singularity, I shall relate. On the arrival of the party on the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing the appearance of abundance of beaver being there he got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who had traversed the vast tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone. Soon after he had separated from Dixon, and trapped in company with a hunter named Potts; and aware of the hostility of the Black feet Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their traps at night, and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek, about six miles from that branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork; and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was occasioned by buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the the creek, to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned them to come ashore.

As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe to the shore; and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man, immediately retook and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out 'Colter I am wounded.' Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at an Indian, and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but it was doubtless the effect of sudden, but sound reasoning; for if taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows, so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, 'he was made a riddle of.' They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner he should be put to death. They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at; but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter who had been some time amongst the Kee-kat-sa, or Crow Indians, had, in a considerable degree, acquired the Black foot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and those armed Indians; therefore cunningly replied he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, and released him bidding him to save himself if he could. At that instant the horrid war whoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he himself was surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain 6 miles in breadth, abounding with the prickly pear on which he was treading every instant with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had run to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than a hundred yards from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter; he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the the bounds of possibility, but the confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils and soon almost covered the fore part of his body. He now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appaling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of the pursuer. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not 20 yards from him. Determined, if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of one action, and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop, but exhausted with running, he fell whilst endeavoring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground and broke in his hand. Colter instantly snatched up the pointed part and pinned him to the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came to join them when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment of this time was improved by Colter, who although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cotton wood trees, on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran, and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place there was an island, against the upper point of which a raft of drift timber had lodged, he dived under the raft, and after several efforts got his head above water amongst the trunks of trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, 'like so many devils.' They were frequently on the raft during the day and were seen through the chinks by Colter who was congratulating himself on his escape when the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense, he remained until night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he dived under the raft and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, when he landed and travelled all night. Although happy in his having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked under a burning sun; the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him, and was at least seven days' journey from Lisa's fort, on the Bighorn branch of the Roche Jaune river. These are circumstances under which almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired. He arrived at the fort in seven days, having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri, now known by naturalists as *Psoralea esculenta.*

DIED, on Tuesday evening, DOCTOR EDWARD PENNINGTON, in the 77th year of his age.

DIED, on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. Miss MARIA BALL, in the 14th year of her age, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ball.

Alas, the cheek where beauty glow'd,
The heart where goodness overflow'd,
A clod now in the church-yard lies,
And "dust to dust" the mourner cries.

Untimely gone! for ever fled
The roses of the cheek so red;
Th' affection warm, the temper mild,
The sweetness that in sorrow smil'd.

Oh from thy kindred early torn,
And to thy grave untimely borne!
Banish'd for ever from my view,
Thou sister of my soul, adieu!

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER, of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

Broke

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber living about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, in Pitt township, TWO HORSES—one a chesnut sorrel, with one white foot, a star in his forehead, and three small saddle spots, about, 14 hands high, racks and paces. The other, a dim sorrel, about 14 hands high, has a few white hairs in his forehead, with a light mane and tail, he paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSHUA DYKUS.

October 16, 1818.

Taken Up

BY the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, about two miles from Pittsburgh, a Dark Bay or Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, has some saddle-marks, has a very small star in his face, and two white spots between his nostrils and eyes—no other marks perceivable; has a pair of old shoes on his hind feet. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINLEY.

October 17, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

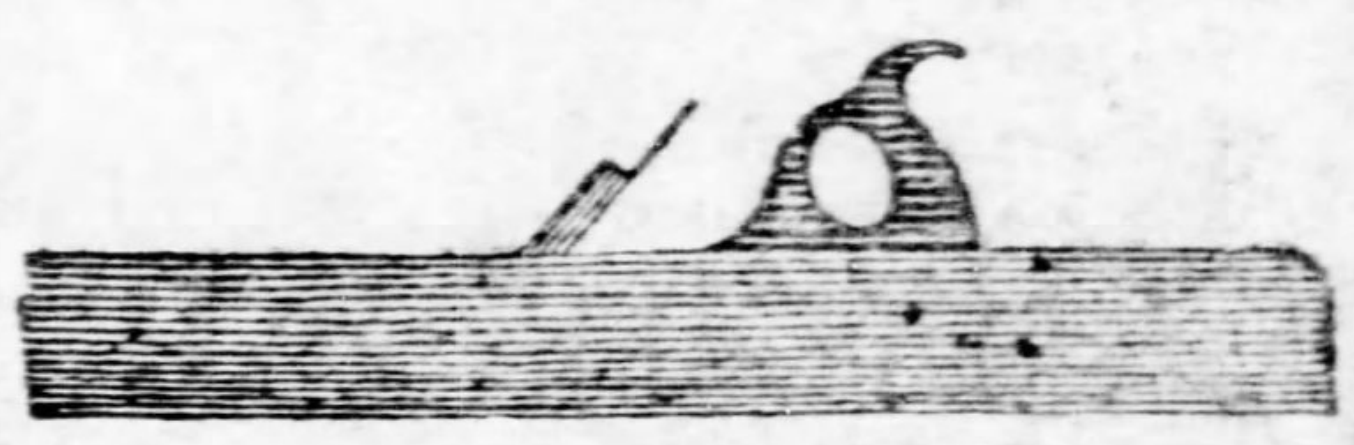
CHEAP FEED, FOR CASH.

WILL be sold to the first applicant, in quantities not less than 50 bushels.

1500 bushels bran, at 10 cents per bush.
1000 do. shipstuff at 18 cents.
600 do. middlings at 35 do.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
October 14th, 1818.

New Plane Manufactory



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

ALLEN'S PRIZE LIST.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 12944,* first drawn, $10,0
15743* 835 10
9521* 11945 7684* 8170 7176*
8587* 5179* 6124 12713* 1492*
7930* 10583* 9129* a prize of 5
Nos. 6860* 7474* 9051* 10800* 1741* 1045
13954* 6164* 11004* 4038* 4066* 962
2869* 367* 14467* 7415* 1099 11005 138
13428 4486 1083, $100 ea

*All sold at ALLEN'S Lucky Office.

Will draw again on Wednesday next.

First drawn number on that will be entitled

5 000.

NOW IN THE WHEEL

1 *Prize of* - - - - $50,0
1 - - - - - - - 20,0
7 - - - - - - - - 10,0
5 - - - - - - - 5,0
68 - - - - - - - 1,0
24 - - - - - - - 5

Besides $100's, &c, Only 7 days to draw.

Whole Tickets	$40	Eighths	$5
Halves	20	Sixteenths	2 5

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsbur

from
Franklin Almanac (Pgh)
1820 p. 19 –

From the OLIO of a Desultory Reader.

Captain Stedman, in his narrative says—

"Waking about 4 o'clock in the morning in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myself weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. Having started up, I ran for the surgeon, with a firebrand in one hand, and all over besmeared with gore; the mystery however was that I had been bitten by the vampire or spectre of Guiana, which is also called the flying dog of New-Spain, and by the Spaniards perrovolador; this is no other than a bat of a monstrous size, that sucks the blood of men & cattle when they are fast asleep, even sometimes till they die; and as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I shall endeavour to give a distinct account of it.—Knowing by instinct that the person they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet, where while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small indeed that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is consequently not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood, until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time into eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in such places where the blood flows spontaneously, perhaps in an artery....but this is entering rather on the province of the medical faculty. Having applied tobacco-ashes as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and from my hammock, I observed several small heaps of congealed blood all round the place where I had lain, upon the ground: upon examining which, the surgeon judged that I had lost at least twelve or fourteen ounces during the night.

Just Received & For Sale,

BY

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root
1 do Liquorice Root
1 do Senna Leaves,
1 do Orange Peel
1 do Pink Root
2 do Juniper Berries
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.
Bbls. Glauber Salts.
Ditto powdered Barks
Ditto Cream Tartar
Ditto Cinamon
Ditto Gentian Root
400 lb English blue Vitriol
2 bbls Venetian Red
30 kegs ditto ground in oil
1 case Gum Copal
Bbls Spanish Brown
Bbls Spanish Whiting
Verdegris by the sack
Oil Vitriol by the carboy
Blue Strewing Smalts
Irish Glue
Rosin
Copal Varnish,
1 case Magnesia
1 case Manna
1 case Camphor
3 dozen Apothecary Scales
12 doz Spatulas, assortd
12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Orris Root
Oat-meal
Opium
Calomel
Cantharides
Barley, Rhubarb
Jalap, Ginger
Windsor Soap
Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Phials—assorted
Allum
Copperass
Indigo
Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

All which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

To Let,

THAT convenient HOUSE, in Wood street—now occupied by Armstrong and Ewing. Possession given the 1st of August next.

Enquire of Doctor P. Mowry, or the subscriber.

PH. MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

A Quantity

OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY

BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

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200 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person that will apprehend the Villain, so that he may be brought to justice, who set fire to my Barn on the night of the 22d inst. about 8 o'clock.

GEORGE FERREE.

Pitt Township, September 25, 1818.

WOOD STREET

ACADEMY.

AFTER a few days this Seminary will be removed to the new Hall, erected for the purpose, in the rear of the residence of the tutor.

The room is large and commodiously fitted up and well lighted, with separate entrances for males and females, for boys from Virgin alley and for girls from Wood street. This arrangement, it is expected will obviate the objection made to educating both sexes at the same school, as they will be constantly under the eye of the tutor when together.

The terms after the 1st of October next, when a new quarter will commence, will be as follows.—Tuition $5 per quarter, payable at the end of the term—Boarding, washing and tuition $40 per quarter, payable in advance, or weekly.

Gentlemen who are interested in the education of children, are invited to visit the school and examine into the progress and deportment of the pupils.

JOHN RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, September 29.

OLIVER EVANS,

AND HIS

Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it)* are put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

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* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRADLEY and BUTLER, tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands are requested to present their accounts to *Geo. W. Bradly* for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to him who is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEO. W. BRADLEY.
JOHN BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1818.

The tailoring business will be carried on as heretofore by *George W. Bradley* at the shop in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he will thankfully receive any command in his line

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J. WHITING, *Agent*,

AND

OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease to infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

50 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight also, a Fount of American Cannon, five line Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn, the figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD's PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinper or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Eates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfcG.S.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits,
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 Barrels New Orleans Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's o Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water, on which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall, Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

Dupont's Brandywine

POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

A Card.

A. TIERNEY

HAVING fitted up his School-room, (in Third between Market and Wood streets) in a neat and healthy manner, respectfully informs parents and guardians that he has commenced his course of English and Classical instruction. He assures them that his best exertions shall be used to merit their patronage.

His EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on the first Monday in October, where the various branches of an English education will be taught.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1818.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1818.

WANTED,

IN a very small family a good house keeper who can come well recommended. It is expected that she understands cooking and washing. Enquire at this office.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1818.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.
2. That large House and lot of ground No. 2, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,

Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets, where he is now opening-

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Coburgh velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; need ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto, domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mullins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps.

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES:*

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do. polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks, butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——tf

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform his country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.